

SUPPLEMENT.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES AND SUB-
SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE
NEOTROPICAL REGION.

BY HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

1. *Campylorhynchus zonatus costaricensis*, subsp. nov.

C. zonatus SHARPE, Cat. Birds, VI, p. 195, pt. (descr. ♂ ex Parita, Costa Rica).

DIAGN. — *C. zonatus* similis sed multo minor, pilei plumis purius griseo terminatis, remigibus angustius et purius albo fasciatis, rectricibus mediis distinctius et regulariter transfasciatis necnon abdomine intensius brunneo-cinnamomeo distinguendus.

Typ. in Mus. H. v. B., No. 2964: Costa Rica (O. Nanne coll.).

	Long. tot.	al.	caud.	rostr. culm.	tars.
<i>C. zonatus costaricensis</i>	168	70	69½	19½	22½ mm.
<i>C. zonatus</i> , Guatemala (Mus. H. B.), in worn plumage	175	84½	79½	24	26 "
<i>C. zonatus</i> , Honduras (Mus. H. B.), ex Whitely	200	85½	89½	22¾	26½ "
<i>C. zonatus</i> , Mexico (Mus. Kiel)	219	93½	93	26	27½ "

The Costa Rica form of *C. zonatus* may be easily distinguished from the typical bird of Mexico by its much inferior size. In fact it is a dwarf edition of true *zonatus*. On looking over Mr. Sharpe's description of the *C. zonatus* in Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. VI, p. 195, I find that he describes the Costa Rican form of this species. The dimensions noted by him and taken from an adult male collected at Parita, Costa Rica, 5th April, 1857, by J. Carmiol, are just the same as those of my Costa Rican bird.

Regarding coloration, there seems to be very little difference between the new form and true *zonatus*, but it appears that the former has the feathers of the top of the head tipped with a purer and clearer ash (not so brownish as in *zonatus*). The light bands on the quills are narrower and whiter. The light and black bands on the middle tail-feathers are also more regular on the

inner web, where they are quite obsolete in true *zonatus*. The black spots on throat and breast may be larger and more irregular. The vent and under tail-coverts are of a much deeper and browner cinnamon rufous.

2. *Certhia mexicana albescens*, subsp. nov.

DIAGN.—*C. mexicana* similis sed differt capite supra et dorso striis latioribus et purius albis, nec rufescenti-albis, signatis, corpore subtus purius albo, nec fulvescenti-albo, uropygio intensius castaneo, necnon rostro longiore.

Typ. in Mus. H. v. B., No. 8513, ♂ ad. Ciudad, Durango, N. W. Mexico, 16th October (Alph. Förster coll.).

Long. tot. 123, al. 65, caud. $62\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $16\frac{1}{4}$, tars. 14 mm.

The bird just described differs in several important characters from two specimens collected on the tableland or eastern part of Mexico in Mus. H. v. B., and I have little doubt belongs to a new subspecies, which is perhaps more strongly marked than other races of *Certhiæ*. At the first sight the Durango bird differs by its much lighter and less rufescent coloration. The spots on the head above and on the back are much broader and more clearly defined. They appear to be nearly white, while they are light rufescent in true *mexicana*. In the same way the markings on the sides of the head and on the wings are much whiter and less rusty. The under parts, which in true *mexicana* are so much suffused and mixed with fulvous, in the new form appear nearly pure white or grayish white. The rump is of a darker chestnut. The outer margins of the outer webs of the tail-feathers are more grayish or less rufescent. The bill is much longer, measuring on the culmen $16\frac{1}{4}$ (instead of 14 to 15) mm.

3. *Basileuterus godmani*, sp. nov.

DIAGN.—*B. culicivorus* affinis, sed major, alis caudaque multo longioribus, pilei plumis rufo-cinnamomeis olivaceo terminatis (nec sulphureo-flavis tantummodo rufescente variegatis et griseo-olivaceo terminatis) dorso alis caudaque extus magis olivaceo lavatis, sane diversus.

HABITAT: Veragua (specimina duo in Mus. H. v. B. (ex Staudinger & Whately) asservantus et Costa Rica (fide Baird et Salv. & Godm.).

	Long. tot.	al.	caud.	culm.	tars.
<i>B. culicivorus godmani</i>	120	$65\frac{1}{2}$	$64\frac{1}{2}$	$58\frac{1}{2}$	$56\frac{1}{2}$
<i>B. culicivorus</i> , three specimens from Guatemala in Mus. H. v. B.	100-105	$53\frac{1}{2}$ to $54\frac{1}{2}$	47 to 48	$9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$	17 to 18 "

Messrs. Salvin & Godman have already remarked the difference in colors between specimens from Veragua and Costa Rica as compared with the northern birds, but they say nothing regarding the great difference in size which I believe is a very important character. They say: "Avis ex Costa Rica et Panama pileo medio paulo magis aurantiaco et dorso olivascentiore forsan distinguenda" (cf. *Biolog. Centr. Am. Aves* p. 171). In fact, the larger size, combined with the marked difference in colors, induces me to describe the southern bird as a new species, which I have the honor to call after my distinguished friend Mr. F. Du Cane Godman of London.

The differences in colors were first pointed out by the late Prof. Baird, but he regarded them as perhaps seasonal.

4. *Eucometis spodocephala pallida*, subsp. nov.
5. *Eucometis spodocephala stictothorax*, subsp. nov.
6. *Eucometis cristata affinis*, subs. nov.

A careful study of specimens of *Eucometis* from different localities has convinced me that there are several geographical races of these birds, hitherto overlooked, which nevertheless are quite distinguishable as subspecies. Prof. Ridgway having been kind enough to send me for examination four specimens of true *E. spodocephala* Bonap. from Nicaragua, belonging to U. S. Nat. Mus. I am now able to point out more properly the differences of the two new races, which may be described as follows:

Eucometis spodocephala pallida Berl.—*E. spodocephalae* ex Nicaragua affinis sed minor, rostro alis caudaque multo brevioribus. Pectore et abdomine reliquo clare et pure flavis, pectore vix saturatiore minime aurantio vel ochraceo tincto. Dorso alis caudaque extus clarius et purius olivaceo-viridibus. Gula juguloque clarius albo-griseis.

HABITAT: Yucatan (coll. G. F. Gaumer). Type in Mus. H. v. B.

Eucometis spodocephala stictothorax Berl.—*E. ab E. spodocephala* ex Nicaragua dorso et alis caudaque extus olivaceo-viridibus (nec flavo-vel brunneo-olivaceis), colore gulae cinereo obscuriore magis ad jugulum vel pectus producto, pectore et lateribus sordidius aurantiis. *pectore distincte olivaceo flammulato*, subalaribus cum margine alarum sordidius flavescenti-olivaceis, etiam rostro paullo longiore distinguenda.

HABITAT: Veragua (e Staudinger). Type in Mus. H. v. B.

The type of *E. spodocephala* Bp. having come from Nicaragua

through Delattre, I wanted to see specimens from that very locality and therefore am much obliged to Prof. Ridgway, who sent me for examination all the four skins collected by Nutting at Sucuya, Nicaragua, for U. S. National Museum. All these skins agree very well among themselves and are characterized by the deep orange or ochraceous shade of the yellow on the upper breast and sides of the body (somewhat as in *E. cristata* of Bogota), while the middle of the abdomen is of a purer and clearer yellow. The olive-green of the upper parts presents a somewhat yellowish or brownish shade. The cinereous color of the head has a slight greenish admixture, and the gray of the throat is dark but with a slight yellowish suffusion.

E. spodocephala pallida of Yucatan differs from the birds just described very decidedly in its much smaller size, shorter wings, tail, and bill, the latter being pale at the tip of the under mandible. The colors of the body are also very much lighter. The yellow of the under parts is very clear and quite uniform, perhaps a little darker on the upper breast, but never of an orange or ochraceous shade. The gray of the throat is much paler, more whitish gray, and the olive-green of the upper parts is very much clearer and purer without the yellowish or brownish tint to be seen in true *spodocephala*. The upper part of the head is nearly of the same tint as in true *spodocephala*, but it appears that this color is more restricted on the neck, as well as the gray on the throat below.*

E. spodocephala stictothorax, of which I have examined five specimens collected at Chiriqui, Veragua, is of nearly the same size as true *E. spodocephala*. It nevertheless differs by having the upper part of the breast flammulated with olive-green, of which there is no trace in the Nicaragua specimens. The gray of the throat is much darker, without the yellowish suffusion, and is much more extended to cover the whole jugulum. The upper part of the head is perhaps a little darker, and the remaining upper parts are of a dark olive-green without the yellowish or brownish tint of *E. spodocephala*. The under wing-coverts and the bend of the wing are a rather duller greenish yellow. The bill is evidently stronger and longer.

Prof. Ridgway also sent me a skin of *Eucometis* from Belize, Honduras (coll. Blancaneaux) which appears to be somewhat intermediate between true *spodocephala* of Nicaragua and *E. s.*

stictothorax of Veragua. This bird being moulting is perhaps not in very normal plumage, and it will be necessary to examine a larger series from that locality. The specimen is of nearly the same size as the Nicaraguan examples, but the bill appears to be rather slender or more compressed laterally. The breast and the sides of the body are not so deep orange or ochraceous yellow, and in the same way there is hardly an indication of the olivaceous flammulations to be seen in *E. s. stictothorax*. The upper part of the head is still of a purer and darker cinereous than in the latter bird, while the gray of the throat is lighter and not so much extended over the jugulum. The olive-green of the upper parts is just the same as in the Veraguan race, perhaps a shade lighter.

MEASUREMENTS.

		Long. tot.	al.	caud.	culm.	tars.
1. <i>E. spodocephala pallida</i> , Yucatan (Gaumer) Mus. H. v. B.		167	81	71	14½	20¾ mm.
2. <i>E. spodocephala</i> . ♂ Sucuya, Nicaragua. Jan'y 26, 1883 (C. Nutting)	U.S.Nat.Mus. 90835	150½	89	77½	14½	21 "
3. <i>E. spodocephala</i> . ♂ Sucuya, Nicaragua. Feb'y 10, 1883 (C. Nutting)	90832	160	92½	80	14¾	21½ "
4. <i>E. spodocephala</i> , ♀ Sucuya, Nicaragua. Feb'y 10, 1883 (C. Nutting)	90833	145	85½	74½	15¾	21½ "
5. <i>E. spodocephala</i> . ♀ Sucuya, Nicaragua, January 10, 1883 (C. Nutting)	90834	154½	85½	75¼	15½	21½ "
6. <i>E. spodocephala</i> ? Belize, Honduras (coll. Blancaneaux)	90488	174½	87	73½	15¾	21½ "
7. <i>E. spodocephala stictothorax</i> . Veragua, Mus. H. v. B.		162	90	78½	18½	23 "
8. <i>E. spodocephala stictothorax</i> , Veragua, Mus. H. v. B.		163	89½	79	17	22½ "
9. <i>E. spodocephala stictothorax</i> , Veragua, Mus. H. v. B.		148	85	73½	17	23½ "
10. <i>E. spodocephala stictothorax</i> , Veragua, Mus. H. v. B.		141½	81½	72½	17	22½ "
11. <i>E. spodocephala stictothorax</i> , Veragua, Mus. H. v. B.		136	83½	73½	16	23 "

Eucometis cristata affinis Berl.—Simillima *E. cristatae* ex Columbia, sed paullo minor, pectore abdomineque pure aureo-flavis nec aurantio-vel ochraceo-flavis. Gula clariore grisea nec ut in *E. cristata* obscurius flammulata.

HABITAT: Pto. Cabello, Venezuela (Mus. H. v B.).

Long. tot. 150-175, al. $85\frac{1}{2}$ -94, caud. $72\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$, tars. $20\frac{1}{2}$ -22 mm.

Of this form I have examined no less than eleven specimens, all of them collected in the neighborhood of Pto. Cabello, Venezuela. They agree pretty well among themselves in coloration and in all characters by which they are different from true *cristata* of Bogota, viz.: the paler and purer yellow of the breast and abdomen and the lighter throat, which is not so distinctly flammulated with darker stripes as in the bird of Colombia. The lores and the region round the eye are not so black as in the latter, and the crest seems to be always shorter. It is also a bird of somewhat inferior size.

I got a specimen from Baranquilla on the coast of Colombia which agrees best with a Bogota skin, viz. true *cristata* of Dubus. Nevertheless it has the small dimensions of the Pto. Cabello bird.

7. *Icterus gularis yucatanensis*, subsp. nov.

DIAGN.—*I. gulari* Wagl. ex Mexico merid. occ. affinis, sed minor. rostra imprimis brevior. Colore corporis avis adultae aurantiaco intensiore potius rubro-aurantio splendidissimo.

Long. tot. 222-224, al. 107-119, caud. 101-112 $\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $22\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$, tars. 28-29 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

This I consider to be a strongly marked race of the common *Icterus gularis*, being apparently a representative form of it and confined to the peninsula of Yucatan.

I. gularis has been described by Wagler as a bird of Mexico from a specimen in the Berlin Museum. Being aware of this fact and having convinced myself that four specimens from Yucatan in my collection agreed in several characters by which again they were different from two skins of *I. gularis* from Guatemala and Tehuantepec, Western Mexico, I forwarded my skins to Prof. Cabanis of Berlin asking him to compare them with Wagler's type of *I. gularis*.

My respected friend, having accomplished my wishes with his usual kindness, replied as follows: "Wagler's type of *I. gularis* agrees perfectly with your skins (from Tehuantepec and Guatemala) both in coloration and size, and is of the same origin (viz. Tehuantepec)."

Some time later I asked Prof. Ridgway what was his opinion

about my proposed Yucatan race of *I. gularis*, and he kindly replied: "There can be no doubt that your proposed separation of the Yucatan bird as a subspecies is justifiable; for all the Yucatan specimens are alike in much smaller measurements, as described in your letter." Prof. Ridgway informed me that the National Museum's series consisted of the following specimens, viz.: from Yucatan, 4 adults; Tehuantepec, 4 adults; Guatemala, 2 adults; Salvador, 1 adult. At the same time he most obligingly sent me for inspection one very pale colored specimen from Yucatan, and a very intensely colored one from San Salvador, the latter approaching my Yucatan specimens in its coloration.

The results of my studies in this connection are that in Yucatan occurs a dwarf race of *I. gularis* Wagl. differing from the typical bird of Mexico, which also inhabits Guatemala and San Salvador, in its much inferior size, and perhaps in getting, when fully adult, a much finer and rather splendid fiery orange tint of the yellow plumage.

Regarding the last named distinction it appears that *I. gularis yucatanensis* differs in the same way from true *gularis* as *I. cucullatus igneus* Ridgw., from the same locality, does from *I. cucullatus* of the tableland of Mexico. It is true that the immature bird from Yucatan is of a pale orange yellow, as is the rule with adults of true *gularis*. Thus I believe the Yucatan bird, sent me by Prof. Ridgway for examination, to be in immature dress. It shows yellowish olive margins to the tips of the black feathers of the upper back, which I regard to be a sign of immaturity, not to be found in the adults of my collection. At the same time it may be admitted that the San Salvador skin belonging to U. S. National Museum shows somewhat of the fiery orange color which is so remarkably shown by the adults of the Yucatan race. Nevertheless this coloration in the Salvador bird is of a less intense and splendid character. Professor Cabanis also tells me that out of two specimens of Oaxaca, Southern Mexico, belonging to the Berlin Museum, one is in yellow, the other in orange-red dress.

Notwithstanding these facts, for the present I am inclined to think that true *gularis* never attains such a splendid and deep fiery plumage as it is certainly the rule with the Yucatan bird. Regarding the San Salvador bird, Prof. Ridgway suggested to me that it might perhaps constitute a third race, characterized by

combining the large size of "the one form with the intense colors of the other." This should be made out with a larger series of skins, but I find that the plumage of the last-named bird is but a little more reddish orange or fiery than in my specimen from Tehuantepec. I nevertheless should remark that it has the bill much more slender and rather more curved than in either of my specimens from Tehuantepec and Guatemala, which possess rather stronger and quite straight bills.

My four skins from Yucatan in general agree very well among themselves regarding colors. One has the rump and the abdomen slightly varied with a paler orange yellow, while another, which from its small measurements I regard to be an adult female, differs from the presumed males by showing a darker and less reddish orange color of the body, and has the orange of the middle back (near the black mantle) soiled with ochraceous brown.

I may add that in the new form the wings, bill, and legs (with the claws also) are invariably shorter, but that the tail is quite of the same length as in true *gularis*. Perhaps the white of the inner webs of the quills is a little purer, and the black of the throat runs rather more to a point on the jugulum instead of being rounded beneath.

MEASUREMENTS.

	Long. tot.	al.	caud.	culm.	tars.
1. <i>Icterus gularis</i> , ad., Tehuantepec, Mus. H. v B. No. 2604.	228	127	108	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
2. <i>Icterus gularis</i> , ad. Vera Paz, Guatemala (Sarg. coll.), Mus. H. v. B. No. 4188	232	134	111	27	31 "
3. <i>Icterus gularis</i> ? ♂ San Salvador (Capt. Dow), U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 29443	238	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
4. <i>Icterus gularis yucatanensis</i> (♂) ad. Yucatan (Gaumer), Mus. H. v. B.	232	116	106	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5. <i>Icterus gularis yucatanensis</i> (♂) ad. Merida, Yucatan, June, Mus. H. v. B.	244	119	109	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6. <i>Icterus gularis yucatanensis</i> (♂) ad. Merida, Yucatan, June, Mus. H. v. B.	235	117	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 "
7. <i>Icterus gularis yucatanensis</i> (♀) ad. Merida, Yucatan, June, Mus. H. v. B.	222	107	101	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8. <i>Icterus gularis yucatanensis</i> , imm. Merida, Dec. 23, '64, A. Schott, U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 36837	228	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	22	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

8. *Myiobius ridgwayi*, sp. nov.

DIAG.—*M. capite supra cum dorso superiore brunneo-olivaceis, captivum viridescens. Uropygio et corpore subtus unicolore sordide ochraceo-flavis. Remigibus cum alarum tectricibus superioribus brunneo-nigris brunneo-olivaceo marginatis et lavatis. Cauda unicolore nigra. Pilei medii plumis in mare adulto aureo-flavis.*

OBS. *M. xanthopygo* (Spix) ex Bahia affinis sed colore uropygii (in *M. xanthopygo sulphureo*) et colore corporis inferioris ochraceo unicolore (in *M. xanthopygo*—nisi jugulo lateribusque ochraceo brunneis—pallide sulphureo) necnon colore capitis et dorsi olivaceo brunnescentiore primo visu distinguendus.

HABITAT: Prov. Rio de Janeiro, S. Brazil: Petropolis (♂ ad. in Mus. H. v. B. ex Rey) (♀) "South America" (Rio by make) U. S. Nat. Mus. No. 24005 (Cruise of the Delaware. Dr. G. R. Horner).

♂ ad. Long. tot. 122, al. 61½, caud. 62½, culm. 9¼, tars. 17½ mm.

I have long had a *Myiobius* from Petropolis, Prov. Rio (received from Dr. E. Rey of Leipzig), in my collection which I regarded as quite distinct from *M. xanthopygus* Spix, but having seen only one specimen, and being at that time somewhat uncertain about Spix's bird, I was unwilling to describe it as a new species. Now Prof. Ridgway lately sent me for examination another example of the same species which, although the exact locality is not stated, I should think from the make up of the skin is also a Rio skin. It agrees very well with my Petropolis specimen with the exception that it has no yellow on the vertex, from which I believe it to be a female or immature bird. The wing and tail-feathers are moulting, and consequently it presents somewhat smaller dimensions. At the same time I have been able to examine in the Munich Museum the type of *Platyrhynchus xanthopygus* Spix, said to be from Rio de Janeiro*, which I found to be quite identical with Bahia skins in my collection.

Now *M. ridgwayi*, which I have named in compliment to my illustrious friend Prof. Robert Ridgway, differs very decidedly from two specimens in my collection from Bahia, viz., true *xanthopygus* Spix, in the following points of distinction.

In *M. ridgwayi* the rump and all the underparts of the body, including under wing- and tail-coverts, are of a nearly uniform ochraceous yellow, and there is no trace of darker coloring on the jugulum (or upper breast), sides of body, and under tail

* This may be an erroneous locality; there is no locality noted in Spix's work, Vol. II, p. 9.—H. v. B.

coverts. In *M. xanthopygus* the latter parts are decidedly suffused with ochraceous brown, while the throat, the belly, and the rump show a pure and clear *sulphur yellow*. The olive-green of the head above and of the upper back presents more a brownish or ochraceous shade in *M. ridgwayi*, while these parts are of a purer green in *M. xanthopygus*. The tail-feathers in the former are of a much deeper black, while they appear brownish black with greenish margins in the Bahia skins. The bill is not so broad in the new species, and the under mandible is darker, being nearly white with a blackish tip in the other bird. The wings in my Rio bird are a little shorter, the tail much longer, than in the Bahia skins. Some time since when Mr. Sclater wrote his 'Catalogue of the Tyrannidæ of the British Museum,' I communicated my Rio specimen to him, pointing out in what way it differed from *M. xanthopygus* (Spix), but my English friend could not satisfy himself of its distinctness. He even does not admit *M. xanthopygus* as a species, which is different from *M. barbatus* by its brownish jugulum, sides of body, and under tail-coverts, etc. Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the validity of all these species, and I trust Prof. Ridgway supports this opinion.

9. *Synallaxis coryi*, sp. nov.

DIAGN.—S. corpore supra saturate brunneo, pileo obscuriore vel minus rufescente. *Stria superciliari* supra oculos incipiente lata ad nucham ducta cum *capitis et colli lateribus* (his sordidius) *rufo-badiis*. Corpore subtus sordide brunneo-griseo, gula abdomineque pallidioribus fere albo-griseis. Mento rufo tincto. Remigibus earumque tectricibus superioribus rufo-brunneo marginatis. Rectricibus externis—nisi pogonis interno parte basali fusco marginato—fere omnino rufo-brunneis, mediis pogonio interno fusco, externo rufo-brunneo. Tectricibus alarum inferioribus et remigum margine basali intus rufis. Rostro—nisi mandibulae dimidio basali flavo—et pedibus corneis.

Rectricibus omnibus in parte apicali angustatis barbibus decompositis fere ut in *S. fuliginosa*, cui affinis videtur haec nova species.

HABITAT: *Merida*, Venezuela, duo specimina in Mus. H. v. B. asservantur.

Long. tot. 166-183, al. 55-58½, caud. 98-62, culm. 12½-12¾, tars. 22-23 mm.

This new species, which I have named in honor of my respected friend, Mr. Charles B. Cory, of Boston, does not resemble

intimately any of the known species of *Synallaxis*. Mr. Sclater, who has examined one of my specimens, agrees with me that it is quite a new bird. One of my two specimens has longer wings and tail than the other. The larger-sized bird seems to be the younger one, as it shows an unmistakable character of immaturity in its fluffy plumage. The smaller-sized specimen, however, possesses all characters of maturity.

Regarding colors, there is hardly any difference between these specimens, with the exception that the smaller bird presents one feather of orange rufous on the chin, while in the larger bird the whole chin is slightly suffused with rufous. Perhaps when quite adult this species may get an orange rufous chin spot, as in many species of *Synallaxis*.

The nearest ally of *S. coryi* may perhaps be *S. fuliginosa* Lafr. of Colombia, which presents quite the same form and general structure of the tail-feathers, but is quite different in its coloration.

In *S. fuliginosa* both webs of all the tail-feathers are of a uniform dark rufous brown, inclining to chestnut. In *S. coryi* the two or four middle tail-feathers have their inner webs uniform dusky or blackish brown, only the outer webs being rufous brown, as in *S. fuliginosa*.

The outer tail-feathers in the same way show more or less of blackish brown on the inner margins of the basal portion on their inner web, while the outermost are uniform rufous brown, as in the Bogotan species.

The upper parts of the body in *S. coryi* are of a very dark and sombre sepia or bistre brown with a slight admixture of rufous brown. The upper part of the head is a little darker and blacker or less rufescent than the back. In *S. fuliginosa* all the upper parts of the body are clear rufous brown (perhaps burnt umber of Ridgway's nomenclature), the top of the head being still brighter and more rufescent than the back.

The chief distinguishing character of *S. coryi* consists in its *cinnamon rufous superciliary* or postocular stripe, which begins just above the eye and runs to the sides of the neck. The sides of the head and neck are also varied with cinnamon-rufous, but a little darker and less vivid than the stripe behind the eye. In *fuliginosa* there is a grayish superciliary stripe, the upper ear-coverts are brown, the under ones dark gray, as well as the remaining portion of the sides of the head and neck.

The under surface of the body in *S. coryi* is much lighter than in *S. fuliginosa*, being whitish on the throat and the middle of the abdomen, and brownish gray on the breast and sides of the body, while in *S. fuliginosa* nearly all the under surface of the body is of a uniform, dark cinereous, and the chin never shows any rufous suffusion, as is the case in *S. coryi*.

The outer aspect of the wing in *S. coryi* is rather darker rufous brown, and the under wing-coverts and inner margins of the quills are a uniform cinnamon rufous, being grayish with a slight admixture of rufous in *S. fuliginosa*.

The bill in *S. coryi* is slightly longer and the base of the under mandible is yellow to a much greater extent.

The wings and the tail are much shorter than in *S. fuliginosa*.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS ON THE GENUS *PSITTACULA* BRISSON.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

IN a collection of birds from Bahia recently received at the National Museum are eight specimens of *Psittacula passerina vivida*, for the first time described in my recently published review of this genus.* There are five adult males and three adult females, and all exhibit the distinctive characters of the new race as compared with the true *P. passerina* (Linn.), from the more northern provinces of Brazil. Some of the males show, more or less strongly, a bluish tinge across the hind-neck, this in one of them intensified just behind and above the auriculars into a rather distinct bluish spot. The fifth specimen lacks the bluish tinge on the hind neck and is somewhat lighter colored throughout, thus approaching true *P. passerina*.

Since the above specimens were received, Dr. Sclater has kindly called my attention to an important paper on species of this genus by Dr. Hartlaub† which I had entirely overlooked in

* A Review of the Genus *Psittacula* Brisson. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. X, 1887, pp. 529-548.

† On a new Species of Parrot of the Genus *Psittacula*. By Dr. G. Hartlaub, F. M. Z. S. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1885, pp. 613-615, pl. 38, figs. 1, 2.